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Пояснительная записка

Национально-региональный компонент (НРК) отражает своеобразие истории, географии, экономики и культуры родного края и является дополнением к содержанию федерального компонента по иностранному языку. Данный НРК нацелен на:

- приобщение учащихся к материальной и духовной культуре края, сохранение традиций коренных народов и этносов Мурманской области (саамы, поморы);
- патриотическое воспитание учащихся, формирование их активной гражданской позиции;
- приобщение учащихся к решению экологических, социально-культурных проблем края.

Обращение к материалам краеведческого характера при изучении иностранного языка в значительной степени расширяет воспитательный потенциал учебного предмета, помогает его эффективному усвоению, способствует развитию у школьников интереса к родному краю, его природе, истории, культуре. Кроме того, использование на уроке иностранного языка географических карт, исторического материала, привлечение личного опыта учащихся служат хорошей основой для реализации межпредметных связей. Содержание национально-регионального компонента может быть введено в действующую федеральную программу различными способами:

- планированием отдельных уроков (или фрагментов урока) краеведческого характера при изучении соответствующих тем основного курса;
- планированием цикла уроков, направленных на комплексное изучение особенностей родного края.

Используемый в текстах учебников страноведческой тематики языковой материал (The population of... is about...; The area of... is about...; ...is situated in the North (South, East, West) of...; The... flows into the...; ...are grown in... и т. п.), а также отдельные упражнения, направленные на стимулирование высказываний учащихся о родном крае, селе, школе и т. д., предоставляют благоприятную возможность привлечения богатого краеведческого материала, однако эти упражнения носят несистемный характер. Поэтому в качестве одного из возможных вариантов включения краеведческого материала в процесс обучения английскому языку рассматривается создание приложения регионального характера (НРК) к учебнику иностранного языка в виде текстов для чтения (Extensive Reading).

Значительный объем и многообразие краеведческого материала не позволяют охватить содержание всего национально-регионального компонента в рамках одной статьи, поэтому представляем вашему вниманию примерное тематическое планирование для старших классов средней общеобразовательной школы.

Примерное тематическое планирование

9th grade	Glorious Names of the Past People Living in the Murmansk Region
10th grade	The City of Murmansk and Other Towns of the Murmansk Region International Relations
11th grade	Business and Economics of the Region Science in the Polar Region American Students in Murmansk

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Содержание национально-регионального компонента

I. Glorious Names of the Past

1 How much do you know about the Polar region and its discoverers?

- 1 Where is the Polar region?
- 2 Is it far from Moscow?
- 3 Is it far from Saint Petersburg?
- 4 When was it discovered?
- 5 Who were the first people in this region?

2 Read the text about famous people of the past to see if you were correct.

Russian people are proud of Russian Polar explorers such as Chelyuskin, the Laptev brothers, Wrangel, Pakhtusov, Sedov and others. These seamen are unforgettable examples of their devoted and sacrificed work and love for their Motherland. But there are still a lot of other people whose names became the glory of the native land. Most of them were ordinary people who made great discoveries. They were the first long before the Barents on Spitsbergen. They were good at sailing far away in the cold north seas.

Afanasy (the end of the 16th — the beginning of the 17th) was a seaman from Kola, born far off Solovki. He sailed into the Arctic Ocean 17 times and “saw a dark land with snowcapped mountains on a red day”. Probably it was either Spitsbergen or Novaya Zemlya.

Panov Antipa Timofeev (1694) was a good sea pilot. In 1694 a yacht “St Peter” was saved due to Panov’s skills and bravery. The yacht belonged to Peter I that was travelling from Arkhangelsk to Solovetsky monastery. In the storm, Panov managed to lead the ship into Unskaya Bay. Having landed on the coast Peter made a cross and signed “Dat Kruus maken kaptein Piter van a. Chr. 1694”. Later that cross was put into the Archangel Cathedral. Panov led the way among huge waves and watched carefully land signs. “Peter I came up to him to give him some directions. But Antipa refused to accept his help in a rude way. A sharp eye and a right hand helped the captain and the yacht crept along the stones moving slowly. Soon they were on the land. Peter I kissed the captain 3 times, gave his tsarist suit as a gift to Antipa and granted him a pension forever”.

Lomonosov Vasily Dorofeev (1681–1741) was the father of the outstanding Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov. He lived on Kurostrov near Kholmogory. He was born in 1681 and was illiterate. Vasily sailed into the Barents Sea and the White Sea very often. And when his son was 10 he took him into the sea for the first time. Mikhail travelled with his father until he was 19. Vasily Lomonosov was the first pomor in the Russia’s North who built a vessel “The Gull”. But his life ended tragically in the sea. He got drowned in 1741.

Vocabulary

- a polar explorer — полярный исследователь
- a seaman — моряк
- devoted — преданный
- sacrificed — самоотверженный
- the glory — слава
- discovery — открытие
- to sail — плавать
- skill — искусство, умение
- bravery — храбрость, мужество
- to refuse — отказываться
- to creep — ползти
- outstanding — выдающийся
- illiterate — неграмотный
- a pomor — помор (коренной житель побережья Белого моря и Ледовитого океана)
- a vessel — судно, корабль
- to get drowned — утонуть
- sacred — священный
- lichen — лишайник
- moss — мох
- landmark — ориентир
- thorough — основательный, обстоятельный
- the habitat — место обитания
- to explore — исследовать

Geographical and proper names

Chelyuskin — Челюскин
the Laptev Brothers — братья Лаптевы
Wrangel — Врангель
Pakhtusov — Пахтусов
Sedov — Седов
Spitsbergen — Шпицберген
Afanasy — Афанасий
Panov Antipa Timofeev — Панов Антипа Тимофеевич
Archangel Cathedral — Архангельский собор
Gustav Khalstrem — Густав Хальстрем
Kola Peninsula — Кольский полуостров
the Umba — река Умба
Lovozero tundra — Ловозерская тундра
Saami — саамы (самый западный из коренных малочисленных народов Крайнего Севера)
Lake Seid-Yavr — озеро Сейд-Явр
Northern Europe — Северная Европа

Gustav Khalstrem, a Swedish ethnographer, came to the Kola Peninsular in autumn in 1910. The major part of his tour was sailing along the Umba river. The well-known scientist searched and studied drawings on the rocks and stones. In the Lovozero tundra his attention was caught by a Saami drawing depicting a huge man on the rock near the sacred lake Seid-Yavr. Khalstrem was the first to take a picture of Saami's God. In spite of thorough ethnographic studies the scientist didn't succeed in discovering rock drawings of the ancient Saami people. He didn't know he was two steps away from the sensational discovery.

While sailing along the river Umba he missed some small islands because of bad weather or a lack of time and this prevented him from a great discovery. A new era in the discovery of rock drawings on the Kola Peninsula began only in 1997. It was difficult for the explorers to find the drawings because they were hidden by moss and lichen and were mostly invisible in the sunlight. During a week they found 8 groups of rock drawings on those isles. In all, about 250 drawings were found.

That discovery was one of the greatest in the history of all archeological research work on the Kola Peninsula and it became a landmark in the ancient history of Northern Europe. The drawings told the scientists about life, culture, customs and traditions, climate and geography of the habitat of the ancient people on the Kola land. They helped to trace the way people had explored those lands.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Match the names of the explorers with the expressions given below. Make up the sentences with these words.

Afanasy Panov Antipa Lomonosov Vasily Gustav Khalstrem

To sail the Arctic Ocean 17 times, to travel from Arkhangel to Solovetsky monastery, to search and study drawings, to be two steps away from the sensational discovery, to lead the way among huge waves, to be a seaman from Kola, to make a cross, the father of the outstanding Russian scientist, to grant a pension forever, to travel with the father, to be hidden by moss and lichen, to creep along the stones.

2 Sum up the information about the famous people of the past and tell your classmates what you have learned about these people and what you have found the most interesting.

II. The Oldest People Living in the Murmansk Region

1 How much do you know?

- 1 Is Russia a multinational country?
- 2 What peoples live in our country?
- 3 What peoples live in the Murmansk region?
- 4 Are there any indigenous peoples in this region?

2 Read the text to see if you were correct.

We are in Murmansk, a special place on the world map, close to the border. It is an ice-free port, rich in natural resources. Native people are proud of their city.

The indigenous people are the Saami (or the Lapp people) here. Borders divide our people into four countries. In recent years it has become possible for us to see our relatives who moved abroad after the Second World War: in Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Murmansk is rather young but the Saami people have a thousand-year history. We want to write our peoples' history as seen through Russian Saami's eyes. The last hundred years, and especially the last thirty ones, are a tragic period in Saami history. Those in power write only about the recent achievements (the building of Serebryanskaya hydroelectric power plant, Monchegorsk, Nickel and other young towns in the region). When I read this, I feel pain, and hear my mother's voice telling our history:

"When we lived in Voronya we were very free there. The teacher at the school tried to teach Saami. Our house had just been built. We lost all of this when it became a part of the base of the water storage facility..."

I do not remember the teacher or my home village. I was too young when we were forced to move from Voronya. Just five years ago I realized why I could speak my own language. Just a year ago I found out that as a child I had not spoken Russian at all. Either we will survive, or our fate will be decided by power dams, oil pipes, lack of linguistic environment and the fact that our men no longer get married. Humans are not lords of nature. We are just a small part of it. This is true for both men and women. Naturally we are created in balance and equality. Women's movement in progress proves this, because the crisis we experience every day demands engagement. Nature gave women great knowledge about housekeeping, bringing up children and much more, which our dear men do not have. We now have to use our wisdom and sensibility to keep our own house. We have to stop the bloodshed and alleviate our pain. We, indigenous women, have something to share with younger generations. Together we will be stronger. Our pain is very great and we need mutual cooperation.

Vocabulary

- a border** — граница
- an ice-free port** — незамерзающий порт
- indigenous people** — коренные жители
- a resource** — источник
- achievement** — достижение
- a fate** — судьба
- to survive** — выживать
- a power dam** — плотина гидроэлектростанции
- to demand** — требовать
- oil pipe** — маслопровод
- linguistic environment** — языковое окружение
- equality** — равенство
- experience** — опыт
- to bring up** — воспитывать
- wisdom** — мудрость
- bloodshed** — кровосмешение
- alleviate** — облегчить
- mutual cooperation** — взаимное сотрудничество

Geographical and proper names

- Murmansk** — Мурманск
- the Second World War** — Вторая мировая война
- Serebryanskaya hydroelectric power plant** — Серебрянская гидроэлектростанция
- Monchegorsk** — Мончегорск
- Nikel** — Никель
- Voronya** — Воронья



3 How much do you know now?

1 Say if the statements are true or false. If they are false give the right variant.

- 1 The author of the story is from Great Britain.
- 2 She feels worried because she can't see her relatives that live in America.
- 3 The Saami people have a thousand-year history.
- 4 The last thirty years were a happy period in Saami's history.
- 5 When the girl was young she lived in Voronya with her family.
- 6 Humans are lords of nature.

2 Find in the text words similar in meaning to the italicized ones.

- 1 The *indigenous* people are proud of their city.
- 2 Our relatives *went* abroad after the war.
- 3 Those in power write only about the *making* of Serebryanskya water power plant.
- 4 Five years ago I *understood* why I could speak my own language.
- 5 This is *right* for both men and women.

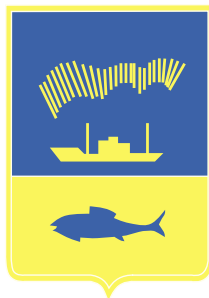
3 Follow-up. Describe the pictures using the words and phrases from the text.

Vocabulary

- an ally — союзник
 a settlement — поселение
 a log hut — бревенчатый дом
 an ancestor — завоеватель
 a slum — трущоба
 an advantage — положительная сторона
 to erect — воздвигать
 a terrace — ряд домов
 port facility — портовое оборудование
 a shipyard — судостроительный завод
 fishery — рыболовство
 a submariner — подводник
 a highway — автомагистраль
 a parishioner — прихожанин
 a donation — пожертвование
 a lore — знание
 slavic — славянский
 to precede — предшествовать
 to house — вмещать, размещать
 reindeer race — олени бега
 a sister city — город-побратим

III. TOWNS OF THE MURMANSK REGIONS

Murmansk



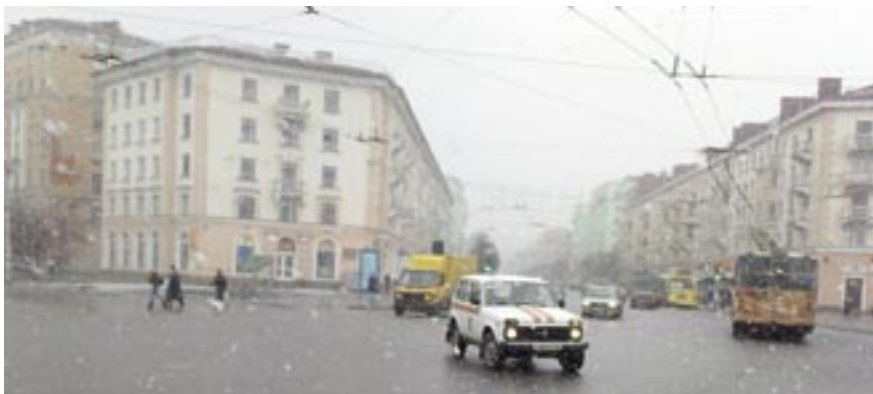
1 How much do you know about Murmansk?

- 1 The name "Murmansk" came from the Saami language. Do you know what it means?
- 2 How old is Murmansk?
- 3 What places of interest are there in Murmansk?

2 Read the text to see if you were correct.

The official date of the city foundation is the 4 October (21 September) 1916. It was named after the Russian Royal Dynasty, the Romanovs, Romanov-on-Murman. The town was renamed Murmansk after the February Revolution of 1917. The word "Murman" comes from "Nurman" (Normann) and Russians called ancestors of Scandinavians as "Murmans".

The foundation of the town is connected with World War I. Russia was isolated from allies in this war, therefore it was decided to build a sea port on the shore of never freezing Kola Inlet and to connect this port with the Russian capital Petrograd by railway. Geologists arrived here on



19 June 1915. Through its 80-years history Murmansk has passed all the way from a small settlement of barracks, wooden log huts and slums with a very badly organized mode of life to a modern city with all its advantages and disadvantages. The most difficult time for Murmansk was the period of World War II. Though the town was burned and ruined, people lived, worked, handled allied convoys and Germans could not capture it. The monument to the defenders of the Russian North, who lost their lives fighting against the Germans, is erected on the Zeleny Mys (the Green Point). The statue is called "Alyosha".

After the war Murmansk was restored and rebuilt almost anew. The town spreads on three natural terraces. It started to grow up on the first terrace where docks, port facilities, fishery works and shipyards are situated now on its 20 kilometers length. The population is coming close to half a million.

The life of Murmansk is very closely connected with the sea and the ocean. Many seamen and submariners live here. They have their own resorts and Culture Centres. A highway connects Murmansk with St Petersburg and fast trains go to Moscow, St Petersburg, Archangelsk, Vologda, Adler and Simferopol from Murmansk. Planes fly almost to 40 towns of our country.

St Nicolas Orthodox Church was build to the glory of Saint Nicolas Mirlikiysky — the most honorable saint in the Russian North, protector of seafarers. It was opened on 19 October 1986 (architect A. Ivanov). Parishioners made a donation to the building and decoration of the church. An old wooden church had been working till the new one was constructed.

The Regional Scientific Library was built in 1970. In the square in front of this building, there is a monument to the Fathers of the Slavic written language, Cyril and Mephody. The monument was erected on 22 May 1990. It is a gift from Bulgaria. This monument is the second and last copy of the world's famed monument by Vladimir Grinevski. An original monument is in Sofia and the first copy of it is in Rome, where Cyrill was buried. The Puppet Theatre on the ground floor of the Library building is very popular both among the adults and the children. There are almost 60 public libraries in Murmansk, including the Regional Children's and Youth Library.

Children are fond of visiting the regional Museum of local lore which has a permanent exposition describing nature and history of the region. Those who are keen on sports, arts, astronomy and tourism come to this Children's Palace on the shore of Semenovskoye Lake.

The Art Museum houses pictures of painters, an exhibition of drawings, a collection of applied arts. The building occupied by the Museum is the first brick building in Murmansk. It was built in 1927 and used as a department store and a restaurant before.

Traditional Northern Festivals have been celebrated in Murmansk and the other towns of the region since 1934. Skiing, biathlon, reindeer race and other winter sports are included in festival programmes. They are usually preceded by the children's and Northern festivals. The following festivals are celebrated by Murmansk townspeople: New Year, Spring Festival, Maslenitsa, Victory Day (9 May), Fishermen's Day, dates of town foundation and religious holidays.

Sister cities of Murmansk are Rovaniemi (Finland), Lulea (Sweden), Tromso (Norway), Vadso (Norway), Jacksonville (the USA) and Groningen (Netherlands).

Geographical and proper names

the Russian Royal Dynasty — русская царская династия

Kola Inlet — Кольский залив

Orthodox Church — Православная церковь

Cyril and Mephody — Кирилл и Мефодий

Rovaniemi — Рованиеми

Lulea — Лулеа

Tromso — Тромсё

Vadso — Вадсё

Jacksonville — Джексонвилл

Groningen — Гронинген



3 How much do you know now?

1 Make up the questions using the following words. Answer these questions.

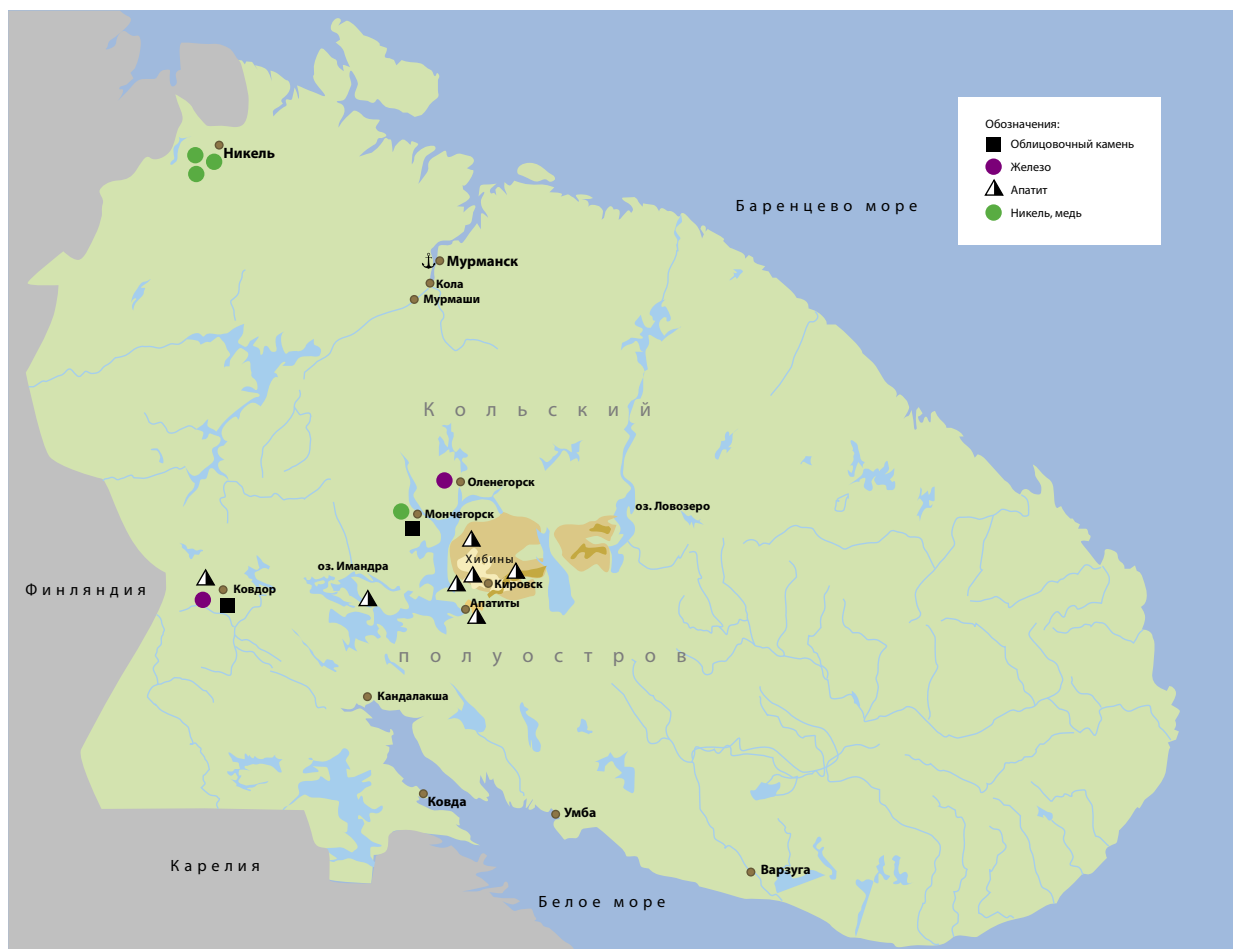
- 1 is, the, foundation, official, what, city?
- 2 first, was, after, named, what, it?
- 3 name, get, when, did, it, its, "Murmansk"?
- 4 how, Murmansk, old, is, now?
- 5 "Alyosha", what, statue, does, symbolize, the?

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 The town was renamed after...
- 2 Though the town was... people lived... during the World War II.
- 3 After the war Murmask was...
- 4 The life of Murmask is closely...
- 5 In Murmask there is St Nicolas...
- 6 In the Regional Scientific Library there are...
- 7 The Art Museum houses...
- 8 ...are included in festival programmes.

3 Follow-up

You live in Murmansk for a long time. You know all about your city. A foreigner comes to the place where you work on business. And he also wants to go sightseeing. Tell him the story of Murmansk and show him the most interesting places in the city.





Monchegorsk

1 Before you read.

Look at the pictures and say what is Monchegorsk like.

2 Read the text to find out some more information about the town.

Monchegorsk is situated among lakes and it is considered to be the most beautiful town in the Kola Peninsula. There are mountains in the centre of the Kola Peninsula (they are called tundras here): Lovozersky, Khibiny, Chuna-tundra, Monche-tundra. The town of Monchegorsk was built in 1937 in Monche-tundra ("Monche" means "beautiful" in Saami). It was a small village of geologists and builders first. The copper-nickel deposit was the base for Severonickel plant production but the local ore deposit has completely exhausted and raw materials should be delivered here all the way from Norilsk (Siberia) by the ship through the Arctic seas first and then by railway. This enterprise has many economic and ecological problems typical for metallurgical plans of the region and the whole country.

The most interesting place to see here is the Museum of Stones. Many tourists who like to travel by water come here for boating and yachting. They are welcomed in the "Laplandia" hotel. The Laplandese Forest Reservation is in the vicinity of the town. It was founded in 1930 and its first director was a scientist, G. Kreps. The Reservation territory is about 160.000 hectares. You can find brown bears, reindeers, elks, ermines, wolves, squirrels, beavers and many other animals and birds here.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Reproduce the sentences in which the following words and expressions are used:

To be situated, tundras, beautiful, copper-nickel, ore deposit, economic and ecological problems, the Museum of Stones, vicinity, animals.

2 Ask at least 5 questions to the text. Let your partner answer them.

3 Follow-up.

You work as a reporter in the local newspaper. You are asked to write a short article about a town that you visited last week. Write the most interesting information about Monchegorsk.

Vocabulary

to consider — полагать, считать
a copper-nickel deposit — месторождение красного никелевого колчедана
an enterprise — предприятие
in the vicinity — по соседству
reservation — заповедник
an elk — лось
an ermine — горноста́й
a beaver — бобр

Geographical and proper names

Monchegorsk — Мончегорск
Kola Peninsula — Кольский полуостров
Lovozersky tundras — Ловозерские тундры
Khibiny — Хибины
Chuna-tundra — Чуна-тундра
Monche-tundra — Монче-тундра



Vocabulary

to be indebted — быть обязанным
fertilizers — удобрения
ore extraction — извлечение руды
an amateur — любитель
apatite — апатит

Geographical and proper names

Khibinogorsk — Хибиногорск
The Umptek Valley — долина Умптек
Rasumchorr plateau — Расвумчорр плато
Tornio — Торнио
Harstad — Харштад
Ellivuori — Элливуори



Kirovsk

1 Before you read.

Find Kirovsk on the map (see p. 54). Study the symbols on this map carefully. What can you tell your partner about the town?

2 Read the text to find out some more information about the town.

Kirovsk is indebted to the Khibiny apatite ore deposit for its birth. Apatite is a mineral used for producing fertilizers. In the place where the town is situated now, a village was built in 1929 and it became a town in 1931 called Khibinogorsk. Later it was renamed to Kirovsk (1934). The “master” of Kirovsk is a large group of enterprises “The Apatite” which is mine and process apatite ores.

The town is situated in the Umptek Valley in the Khibiny Mountains. There are only few days which are bright and full of sunshine in this part in summer. The clouds are usually lower than the mountains and cover the sky most time of the year. The climate is severe on the peninsula with plenty of snow and strong cold winds.

Rasvumchorr Plateau, an open pit for apatite ore extraction, was opened on this plateau in 1964.

“Spring never comes to plateau Rasvumchorr and the winter is all the year round”, said a poet Jury Visbor. “Little Antarctic” is the nickname of the place. Mountain skiing is the most popular sport in Kirovsk. There are many professionals and amateurs of this sport and all of them are of various ages. Mountain skiing grounds attract skiers from all over the world for contests and just for pleasure in Kirovsk.

Sister towns of Kirovsk are Tornio in Finland, Harstad in Norway and Ellivuori in Sweden.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What mineral is found in the Khibiny Mountains? What is it used for?
- 2 When was the first settlement built in the area?
- 3 What was the first name of the town? When was it renamed?
- 4 Why is the climate so severe in Kirovsk?
- 5 What is the nickname of the Plateau?

2 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Apatite is a mineral using for produced fertilizers.
- 2 Three are only few days which are brait and full of sunshine in this part even in sammer.
- 3 A clouds are usually low than the mountains.
- 4 Spring never come to plateau Rasvumchorr and the winter is all the year about.
- 5 Mountain skiing grounds attracts skyers from all over the world for contests and just for pleasure in Kirovsk.

3 Follow-up.

Imagine you have a foreign friend in your town. Name the places you would advise him/her to visit. Give reasons for your choice.





Apatity

1 Before you read.

What does the name of the town suggest? Give your reasons.

2 Read the text to see if you were correct.

The town was founded in July 1966. The employees of “The Apatite” enterprises — construction workers, power engineers and geologists — live here. Besides a lot of scientists live in Apatity because the Kola Scientific Centre of the Academy of Sciences including the Institutes of Geology, Mining, Chemistry and Technology of rare elements and mineral resources is situated here. The Institute of Geology has an excellent museum with a beautiful collection of mineral specimens of the Kola land. The Polar Experimental Station of the Institute of Plants is not far away from this town. It was founded in 1923 and the first director of this station has become the President of the Estonian Academy of Sciences. Some sorts of potatoes, which have been selected here, are well known not only in the Northland but in the Middle Asia, Kamchatka and in other regions of our country and abroad.

Stones of Kola Land are amethyst, apatite, amazonite, evdialit (Saami blood).

3 How much do you know now?

1 Say if the statements are true or false. If they are false give the right variant.

- 1 The town of Apatity is older than Kirovsk.
- 2 A lot of actors live here.
- 3 The Kola Scientific Centre of the Academy of Sciences including the Institutes of Geology, Mining, Chemistry and Technology of rare elements and mineral resources is situated here.
- 4 The Institute of Plants was founded in 1946.
- 5 Some sorts of potatoes are grown here.

2 Follow-up.

Suppose you are a guide in Apatity.
Make up a plan of a bus tour.

Vocabulary

an employee — сотрудник, работник
to include — включать, охватывать
a specimen — образец
rare — редкий
amethyst — аметист
amazonite — амазонит
evdialit — эвдалит

Geographical and proper names

the Kola Scientific Centre — Кольский научный центр
The Polar Experimental Station — Полярная экспериментальная станция
the Institute of Plants — Институт растений
Estonian Academy of Science — Эстонская академия наук
Northland — дальний север

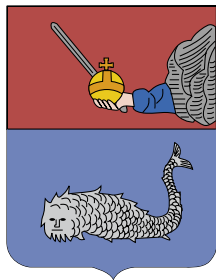


Vocabulary

a merchant — купец, торговец
a century — век
wholesale — оптовый
a cape — мыс
cattle breeding — животноводство
poultry farming — птицеводство

Geographical and proper names

Dutch — голландский
Simon Van Salingen — Симон ван Салинген
Ura Bay — губа Ура
Nizhne-Tulomskaya hydroelectric power plant — Нижнетуломская гидроэлектростанция
Verkhne-Tulomskaya hydroelectric power plant — Верхнетуломская гидроэлектростанция
Slavic tribes — славяне
“Imatran Voima” — “Иматран Войма”
“Pessi Peca” — “Песи Песа”
Hammerfest — Хаммерфест
Ivalo — Ивало
Sodankyla — Соданкула



Kola

1 Before you read.

Look at the picture and say what this building is famous for. Have you ever been there?

2 Read the text to find out some information about the town.

The town of Kola is situated a few kilometers far from Murmansk. It was first mentioned in the notes written by a Dutch merchant, Simon Van Salingen, in 16th century. The settlement was founded by pomors and Russian merchants had a wholesale trade with the English, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Dutch dealers. It is situated on the cape between the Kola and Tuloma rivers, exactly in the place where they both flow into the Kola Inlet.

Kola is an administrative centre of the agriculturally-oriented district where the population is occupied mostly with fishing, cattle breeding for dairy production, reindeer and poultry farming, breeding minks and polar foxes for furs. One of the fishery ventures “The Energy” was founded in Ura Bay by Finnish colonists in 1864. Nizhne-Tulomskaya, Verkhne-Tulomskaya and Serebryanskaya hydro electric power plants were built together with the Finnish companies “Imatran Voima” and “Pessi Peca”. Its sister towns are Hammerfest (Norway), Ivalo and Sodankyla (Finland).

One of the most popular tourist attractions in the town is Kola church built in 1814. It is the first stone building on the Kola Peninsula. Pomors are an ethnical group of the Russian people who came and settled on the coasts of the White and Barents seas eight centuries ago. Most of them arrived from the Novgorod lands. The word “pomor” comes from the word “pomorye” which means “sea coast”. The northern part of Germany which is populated by the Slavic tribes had the same name “Pommern” and it was not changed when German tribes arrived and settled in those places. The Russian Pomors have their own original way of life and they still have a thick layer of the ancient Russian language in their conversational formulas. The Museum of Pomors is opened in Kola.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Reproduce the sentences in which the following words and expressions are used:

To be situated, Simon Van Saligen, wholesale, dairy production, hydroelectric power plant, Sodankyla, pomors, pomorye, museum.

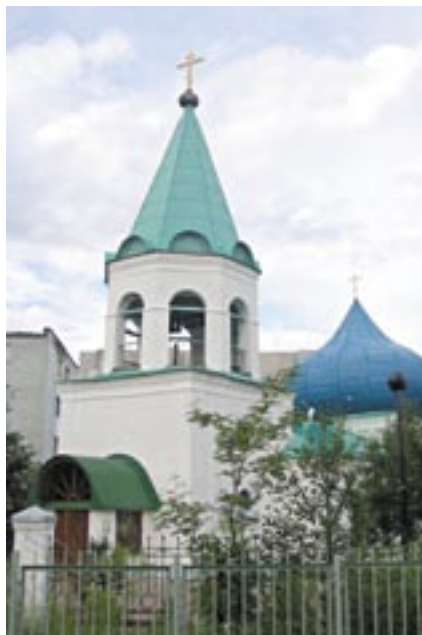
2 Find in the text words similar in meaning to the italicized ones.

- 1 The town of Kola is located a few kilometers far from Murmansk.
- 2 The settlement was founded by coast-dwellers.
- 3 Kola is a zone where the population is occupied mostly with cattle breeding for dairy production, reindeer and poultry farming.
- 4 One of the most favourite tourist attractions in the town is Kola church built in 1814.
- 5 Many pomors came from the Novgorod lands.

3 Follow up.

Summarize Kola’s distinctive features. Compare Kola with other towns of the Murmask region.

Say what differs Kola from the other towns.





Lovozero

1 Before you read.

Think about the traditions which are kept for a very long time in the Murmansk Region. What do the pictures tell you about?

2 Read the text to find out some information about the town.

Lovozero, a Saamese village, was founded in 16th century. The most of Kola Saami live here. Besides that two more nations belonging to the Northern peoples, Nentsy and Komi, whose first families moved to those places more than a century ago, live here too. The main occupation in the village is reindeer farming. Saami are excellent reindeer farmers, fishermen and hunters and they know tundra very well. These people are also fond of picking cloudberries. Saami have quite peculiar folklore and an ancient material culture. Kola Saami have very close relations with Saami in Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Museum of Culture and Life of the People of the North is open in this village.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Answer the questions.

- 1 When and where was Saamese village founded ?
- 2 What people inhabit this place nowadays?
- 3 What are their main occupations there?
- 4 Do Saami people live only in Lovozero in Russia?
- 5 Where can people find out about the history and traditions of Saami?

2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Saamese village Lovozero was...
- 2 ...live here.
- 3 Nentsy and Comi...
- 4 Saami are excellent...
- 5 Kola Saami have very close relations...

3 Follow-up.

You live in Lovozero. Your friend Mary / Mark comes to see you from Saint Petersburg. She / He has never been to your native town. Answer Mary's / Mark's questions and tell about Saami history and traditions.

Vocabulary

to belong — принадлежать
occupation — занятие
cloudberry — морошка
peculiar — особенный

Geographical and proper names

Saamese — саамский
Nentsy — ненцы
Komi — коми



Vocabulary

a treasure — ценность, богатство

ancient — древний

masterpiece — шедевр

Geographical and proper names

Kovda — Ковда

Kandalaksha — Кандалакша

Varzuga — Варзуга

Dormitory Church — Успенская
церковь

White Sea Coast

1 How much do you know?

Find the White Sea Coast in the map. Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the White Sea Coast?
- 2 What villages and towns do you see in the map?
- 3 Are these settlements old or not?

2 Read the text to see if you were correct.

The White Sea coast is the South of Kola Peninsula. The villages and settlements of the White Sea coast are Kovda, Umba, Kandalaksha, Varzuga and some others. They were founded by the Russian settlers from Novgorod Republic. The sea, fish and woods are real treasures of this beautiful part of the Kola Peninsula. The administrative centre is situated in Kandalaksha. Varzuga is a Russian village which appeared in the middle of 15th century.

The customs and traditions of Pomors are being kept very carefully here. The chorus which sings Pomor's ancient songs is 50 years old. In Varzuga there is a Dormitory Church that is a masterpiece of wooden architecture of Russian North. It was built in 1674.

Kovda is an ancient Pomor's village. St Nicolas Church was built at the end of 16th century there.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Make up the questions using the following words. Answer these questions.

- 1 rich, what, is, this, the, peninsula, part, of, in ?
- 2 the, White, first, settlers, what, Sea, settlers, people, the, coast, were, on?
- 3 what, settlements, villages, the, of, are, and, White, the, Sea?
- 4 Varzuga, when, founded, was?
- 5 the, how old, chorus, is?

2 Say if the statements are true or false. If they are false give the right variant.

- 1 The West Sea Coast is in the South of the Kola Peninsula.
- 2 The villages of the White Sea were founded by the English settlers.
- 3 The sea, fish and woods are treasures of the Kola Peninsula.
- 4 Varzuga is a Russian village which appeared in the middle of 16th century.

- 5 St Nicolas Church was burnt at the end of 16th century.

3 Follow-up.

Write a report about the history of Dormitory Church in Varzuga or about St Nicolas Church in Kovda.



American students in Murmansk

1 Before you read.

Look at the title of the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did the Americans come to Murmansk?
- 2 Did they come on business?

2 Read the text to see if you were correct.

Last June 8 American students who studied applied art in the university of San Diego and their professor came to Murmansk to find out more about culture and art of the Russian part of the Barents Region. As all of them visited Russia for the first time they expected to see only the dullness and poverty. In some ways these expectations came true when they were trying to reach the upper floors of our block of flats of bearing-wall construction where the artists' workshops were placed. But these feelings were compensated for the meetings with Vladimir Kuzin, Vladimir Kumashov, Vitaly Bubentsov and Viktoriya Zubitskaya. Unfortunately Russian artists were upset that they could not take the Americans to the nature to work with them and to talk in informal atmosphere as they had no time.

Saint Nicolas Church made a great impression on the American students, they could see how the ceiling decoration was made. Then they visited the Art museum where they could look at the storerooms with old icons. In the Art School for Children headed by Lyudmila Marakulina they could not believe that the works presented on exhibition were made by small children. The foreigners bought albums and cards with children's drawings for memory with pleasure.

In return the Americans wanted to show their creation work that became the reason of exhibition organization that was opened on 14 March at the Art Museum in Murmansk. The works of the Americans differed greatly from our view of applied art. That is why they were interesting.

Elena Rogulskaya, the Deputy Director of the Museum, commented on the exhibition as follows, "The exhibition is interesting and unusual because it is aimed at the dialogue with a spectator. It shows by itself the combination of visual images and verbal material that is a characteristic for postmodern art. Putting aside traditional ways the young American artists transmit their worldview through transformation and synthesis of usual images and forms, have experiments with the material, style and color. This conception art is on the border of applied creation and design. Such art can be argued. But in any case it is necessary to try to make a contact with unusual works. Judging by the answers many of them managed to do it."

The students visited Kirovsk, Monchegorsk and other places of the Barents Region too. They were impressed by these towns and were very grateful for warm hospitality.

3 How much do you know now?

1 Reproduce the sentences in which the following words and expressions are used.

The university of San Diego, dullness, to be placed, meetings, informal atmosphere, ceiling, Art museum, exhibition, to differ, unusual, worldview, design, Kirovsk.

2 Find the logical ending for each of the sentences beginnings on the left.

Vocabulary

dullness — скука

poverty — бедность

block of flats of bearing-wall

construction — панельный дом

a storeroom — хранилище

applied art — прикладное

искусство

worldview — мировоззрение

to judge by — судить по

Geographical and proper names

San Diego — Сан-Диего

Vladimir Kuzin — Владимир

Кузин

Vladimir Kumashov — Владимир

Кумашов

Vitaly Bubentsov — Виталий

Бубенцов

Viktoria Zubitskaya — Виктория

Зубицкая

Ludmila Marakulina — Людмила

Маракулина

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Last June eight American students 2 As they were in Russia for the first time they 3 These feelings were 4 Saint Nicolas Church 5 The foreigners 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) bought albums and cards. b) came to Murmansk. c) made a great impression on the Americans. d) very important. e) expected to see only the dullness and poverty. f) compensated for the meetings with painters.
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Заключение

Официальное включение национально-культурного компонента в содержание обучения влечет за собой пересмотр статуса учителя иностранного языка: он должен быть не только знатоком иноязычной культуры в широком объеме (политики, экономики, экологии, географии), но и своей национальной, поскольку процесс усвоения иностранного языка и его дальнейшее применение программируется как межкультурная коммуникация, как диалог культур.

Учитель должен обладать большим арсеналом разнообразных орудий обучения — от раздаточной карточки до компьютера. К категории средств обучения, которые могут больше всего приблизить учащихся к естественной национальной культуре, относятся аутентичные материалы: подлинные литературные произведения, изобразительные, музыкальные, предметы реальных действий (одежда, мебель, посуда) и их иллюстративное изображение. Иногда в этот перечень попадают одноразовые, повседневные материалы: афиши-объявления, вывески, схемы-планы, рекламы, проспекты по туризму и отдыху, газетные статьи и т. д. Цель заключается в том, чтобы приобщиться к скорейшему включению молодежи в решение экономических, социальных, хозяйственных и культурных проблем области и края, в котором мы живем.

Так, учащиеся нашей школы принимали активное участие в конкурсе экскурсоводов-переводчиков, посвященном 70-летию Кировска, рассказывали о своей работе в молодежном клубе «Новая Цивилизация». После участия в городской научно-практической конференции по экологии делились с одноклассниками своими впечатлениями от услышанных выступлений.

Знакомство учащихся с особенностями края, в котором они живут, не только на родном языке, но и на иностранном (английском) повышает мотивационную задачу школьника в изучении иностранных языков. А для учителя, который работает творчески, не существует никаких препятствий.

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